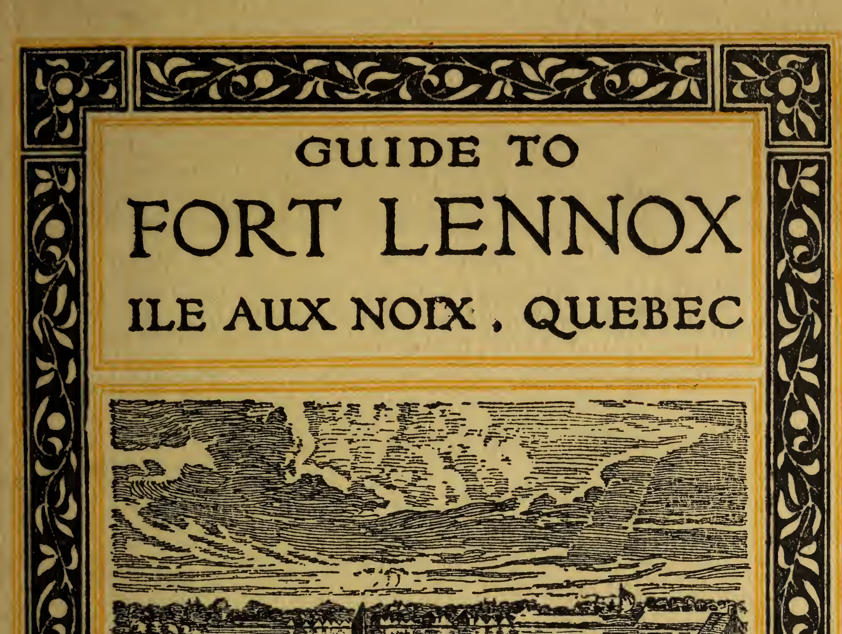
GUIDE TO
FORT LENNOX
ILE AUX NOIX . QUEBEC



A WISE NATION PRESERVES ITS RECORDS - GATHERS UP ITS MUNIMENTS - DECORATES THE TOMBS OF ITS ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD - REPAIRS ITS GREAT PUBLIC STRUCTURES & FOSTERS NATIONAL PRIDE AND LOVE OF COUNTRY BY PERPETUAL REFERENCE TO THE SACRIFICES & GLORIES OF THE PAST ··· JOSEPH HOWE ····

NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA - HISTORIC SITES

FORT LENNOX

Ile aux Noix - - Quebec

A Brief History of the Island Fortress on the Richelieu River. Battle ground of contending Nations for the possession of Canada in the Eighteenth Century and built by the British at immense cost during the early years of the Nineteenth Century - - - - - - - -

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HON. CHARLES STEWART - *Minister*
W. W. CORY, C.M.G. - *Deputy Minister*
J. B. HARKIN - *Commissioner National Parks of Canada, Ottawa*

Historic Sites Series
No. 3

Fort Lennox—Ile aux Noix

The old Fort

Among the historic memorials of Canada that have been from time to time placed under the care of the National Parks of Canada, Department of the Interior, there is none richer in historic interest or more charmingly situated than the massive old fortress that stands in quiet dignity on the southern end of Ile aux Noix. Ile aux Noix, island of velvet sward and majestic elms anchored in mid stream like an emerald in the silver belt of the noble old Richelieu river. Now that adequate means have been taken for the preservation of the fort it will doubtless pose for all time as one of the chief monuments of the military romance of Canada and its island home as one of the most interesting of Canadian historic parks.

Fort Lennox has stood just within the Canadian border in the province of Quebec for more than one hundred years and, happily, during that period the call upon its services for national defence has not been sounded. In any case the changed methods of warfare in later days would have rendered its services pathetically futile. The old fort has been declared obsolete by the military authorities and after more than half a century of neglect and progressive decay it has been incorporated in the scheme of National Parks of Canada for preservation and restoration. Henceforth national piety may come to the assistance of creative beauty and on the spot where the first white settlers fought with Indian savages for the unclaimed lands of Canada the children of a nation at peace with its neighbours will plant flowers and trees and crimson vines to greet the transformation of the sweet springtime. Out of the welter and the madness of war and the melancholy destruction of beautiful things is born the hope that national piety may manifest itself for many years to come in new creations of constructive beauty where the most effective patriotism has its roots and its efflorescence.

Ile aux Noix

Ile aux Noix, situated about twelve miles below the outfall of lake Champlain and ten miles from the United States border, attracted the attention of Champlain in 1609, who, noticing an unusual number of nut trees upon it called it the Ile



MAIN ENTRANCE, NORTH SIDE

des Noix. With his force of but two of his countrymen—the first white men to visit the region—and a band of friendly Indians in war canoes, Champlain had ascended the river of the Iroquois far from his base of supplies, en route to the lake which formed the source of it and to which he gave his name.

Ile aux Noix forms part of the seigneury granted to Noyan in 1733. It appears from a lease, made at Montreal, the 7th April, 1753, before Foucher, N. R., that the first occupant was Pierre Jourdanet, one of de Lorimier's soldiers; it was he who did the first clearing.

A Line of Forts

With the French occupation of the Richelieu territory a line of defence for the Richelieu river became a necessity, since the Richelieu was the chief gateway from the south to the cities of Montreal and Quebec. In the course of time



OFFICERS' QUARTERS AND GUARD ROOM

a chain of forts was built stretching from Sorel to lake Champlain which covered with their guns the advance of the enemy from the New England States. In these operations the famous Carignan regiment took a prominent part and the names of many of its officers are still preserved in the place names of the Richelieu region.

Around these forts the first settlers clustered for protection and thus formed the "French Country" of the eastern townships. In the term "habitant" is preserved the literary memorial of the stockaded villages or "habitations" that

were the outcome of these defensive posts. After the smoke of battle and the terror of the Iroquois had died away and most of the resplendent " gentlemen of France " had returned to their country these habitants were found with cleared lands and growing crops, the real hope of the great new colony, asking only from their superiors peace, justice and the opportunity to cultivate the land whose riches they alone could appreciate.

The Island is Fortified

The struggle between English and French involved the fortification of Ile aux Noix. The island is three-quarters of a mile in length with on either side a swift narrow channel and shores rendered unapproachable for troops on account of wide tracts of treacherous marsh land. These factors made Ile aux Noix an ideal site for the defence of the Richelieu. To the south, where attack might be expected, the river takes a sharp bend and an approaching flotilla coming suddenly around Sturgeon Point could be surprised by a deadly fire from the guns of the fort.

In 1759 the abandonment of Carillon and St. Frédéric, which guarded that part of New France situated around lake Champlain, General Bourlamaque decided to entrench himself strongly at Ile aux Noix with the intention of arresting the march of the English commander, Haviland. With 2,000 men of the detachments of " la Reine," of Guyenne and of Berry, Bourlamaque worked so well that his adversary was afraid to attack him immediately. It was only in the month of August, 1760, after having received some reinforcements, that Haviland appeared before the fort of Ile aux Noix, then commanded by de Bougainville, who distinguished himself later by his voyages and discoveries and whose body rests in the Panthéon of Paris.

The French had thrown some stockades across the river to close the passage but the English had succeeded in establishing themselves on the peninsula situated on the east side and

pointing their cannon on three sides of the fort. The French commander judged it to be better to retreat than to be obliged to surrender with all his forces and during the night of the 27th and 28th August, profiting by darkness, he embarked the greater part of his troops in canoes, leaving in the fort 50 men in order to hide his stratagem. He thus succeeded in evading the enemy and gaining St. John and Montreal where he joined himself to Lévis. The morning of the 28th the English commenced to bombard the fort in response to the fire of the few French remaining there. Later, the French offered to surrender, provided they were allowed to leave with the honours of war. Their proposal was immediately accepted but the English realized that a trick had been played upon them and were naturally much chagrined.

The fall of the island was the prelude to the fall of Montreal and the loss of New France to the French Government. Ile aux Noix was the last defence of the old régime.

The American War of Independence

From the time of the English occupation Ile aux Noix was recognized as a strong position and was constantly occupied by troops. With the outbreak of the American War of Independence in 1775 the need for a strong fortress on the island became apparent. In this year the American rebels, commanded by Generals Schuyler and Montgomery, took Ile aux Noix from their ancient compatriots in the course of their advance on Montreal and Quebec. It is from here that they issued their famous proclamation inviting the Canadians to join the Congressional troops. After Montgomery's failure and death before the old capital the American army retreated on the Richelieu in 1776 and entrenched at Ile aux Noix under the orders of General Arnold. Fever broke out among the soldiers and the Americans left very hurriedly in order to escape the ravages of the epidemic. The English took possession of the fort.

Brigadier-General Fraser was its first commandant. He had recently, 8th June, won a victory over the United States troops, at Three Rivers. He occupied the island with three battalions from July. The Brunswick regiment which he employed to complete de Bourlamaque's fortifications, was



MEN'S BARRACKS—ARCHWAYS ON FIRST FLOOR

sent to him in the month of August. The following year, 7th October, 1777, brave Fraser was killed while with the unfortunate Burgoyne expedition.

The Imperial government decided in 1782 to build on the island a real fortress. Plans were made and immediately the work of reconstruction began under the direction of an engineer called Twiss. A large number of Canadian prisoners who had joined the Americans during the invasion were employed on this work but the major part was carried out by the German mercenaries who were in the English service.

The preparation was to dig a large moat surrounded by high ramparts in the form of a rectangle with bastions on four corners and then build in the interior quarters for the officers and soldiers. This was a gigantic enterprise when one considers the rudimentary means at that time to build large terraces. The workmen were obliged to make great cribs of timber which they filled with earth brought in wheelbarrows from the ditches. The stone for the casemates and barracks was hauled from the island at Lamothe.

It was at this time that General Riedesel, the commander of the Brunswick mercenaries, hired by Britain to subjugate the revolting New England colonies, came to figure in the destinies of the island. The landgrave of Hesse and the Duke of Brunswick had supplied the English with 20,000 troops. In command of 4,000 Brunswickers, Major General Frederick Adolphus von Riedesel came to Canada and operated between Sorel and lake Champlain and under his supervision the first considerable English fortifications were built on Ile aux Noix. At this time the defences of the island were very primitive although the remains of the old French fort were good. The fortifications erected by Riedesel were meant to serve as magazines for the British army which intended to cross lake Champlain. The builders of the fort worked under miserable conditions during the fall when rain poured in torrents softening the clay soil and filling the ditches with water. Often they were standing in water up to their knees and wet to the skin. The fortress was advanced before the winter came on but was not completed till the next summer. The expected attack of the Americans did not materialize and when the unhappy war ended Riedesel and his Germans, decimated by hardships, disease, and casualties in the field, returned to their fatherland. But Ile aux Noix was established as a garrison fortress.



(1) " Plan of Lisle aux Noix in lake Champlain fortified by M. de B. Col.
besieged by the English on the 2nd of Aug. 1760, evacuated on the 29th by order of Mr. de Vaudreuil, Governor General of Canada."

(2) " South river."

(3) " Boat used as the hospital during the siege."

(4) " Redoubt abandoned during the siege ".

(5) " Chains "

(6) " Wharf"

(7) " Order of march during the evacuation of the island

Six light strokes of ink indicate this order which are situated in the centre of the ground coloured in green. They are distinguished on the photograph with a magnifying glass." ?

(8) " Chapel "

(9) " Commanding officer Reserve." ?

(10) " Camp, barrack and stable (?) " or lodged in barrack. . . . (?) "

(11) " Artillery park "
11 cannons are shown on the plan

(12) " Mill, illegible as legend; and hardly perceptible on the photograph "

(13) " Bakery "

(14) " Workmen quarters "

(15) " Entrance of boats "

(A) Letter placed by Bougainville himself on the plan.
" Redoubt St. Antoine "

(B) " Black wooden house "

(C) " Redoubt St. Louis "

(D) " Laundry "

(X) Impossible to read the Legend.

With a strong magnifying glass most of the above details may be read, but these have not been all brought up by the photograph, however, no other explanation can be given.

Copy of the original which is in the Canadian Archives, Ottawa.

The War of 1812

When trouble once more broke out between the neighbouring countries in 1812 it was found that the fortress built by Riedesel at the cost of so much labour and suffering was not sufficient to meet the purposes of defence. It was decided to reconstruct the interior and the present buildings were from time to time erected. The island also became a naval station where the lesser class of warships was built. The work was begun in 1812 and was not completed for many years.

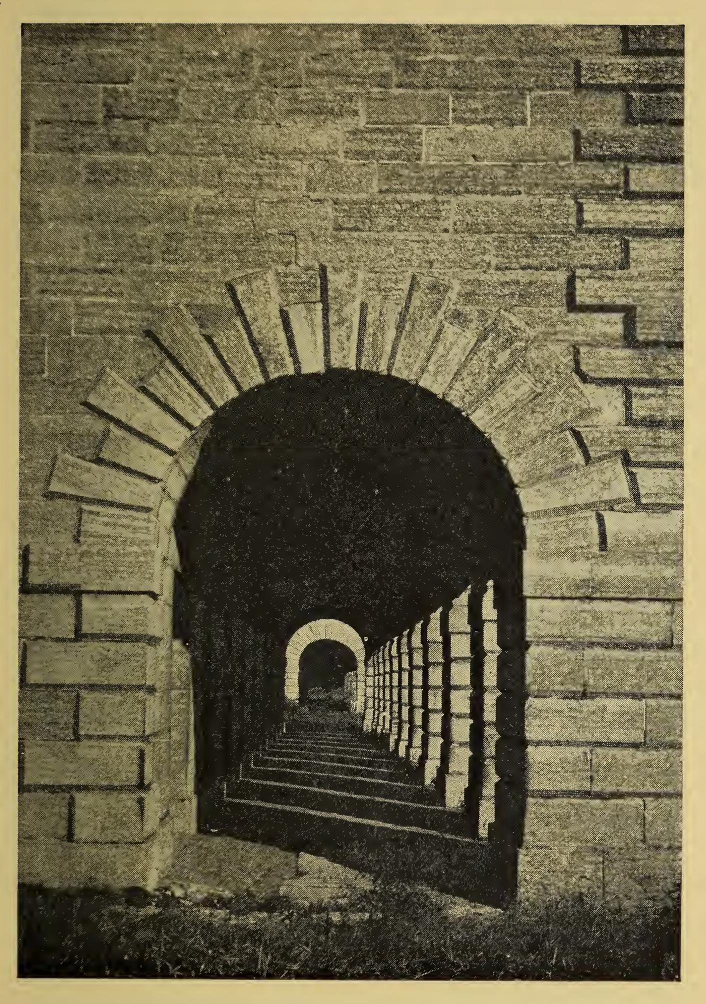
The reconstructed fort was named " Fort Lennox " probably from the family name of Charles, Duke of Richmond, who was Governor General for the years 1818-1819.

In 1840 additional protection was provided for the island by placing a boom across the river and anchoring gun boats to command the passage of the river.

On June 3, 1813, two American ships appeared in sight and were successfully captured after two hours fighting. These two ships, having been repaired on this island, were used in the expedition which, under orders from Captain Everard, destroyed the barracks, military stores and the American ships at Plattsburg, Burlington, Swanton and Champlain. In the winter of 1813 and in the spring of 1814, there were constructed in the dry-dock at the island a number of ships of war, among others " La Confiance ", a ship of considerable tonnage. These ships took part in the unfortunate expedition of Sir George Prevost, in 1814, and most of them were sunk in the bay of Plattsburg, by the Americans.

The Abandoned Fort

After the war of 1812-14 the fort continued to be garrisoned until the withdrawal of the imperial troops in 1870. After having been used as a penitentiary it was abandoned and became the free resort of tourists and picnic parties and naturally drifted towards decay. On May 18, 1921, on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, the fortress and adjoining lands were transferred



ARCHWAY—OFFICERS' QUARTERS AND GUARD ROOM BUILDINGS

by Order in Council to the National Parks of Canada, Department of the Interior, for preservation and restoration, and later a curator was appointed to keep the property in order and prevent further depredation by thoughtless visitors.

Fort Lennox To-day

The Fort Lennox of to-day, although showing many signs of the désuétude of half a century and the depredations of the vandal, presents to the visitor an aspect of proud and magnificent solidity as if it had the power in itself to defy the desintegrating influences of time and weather and even the more desolating effect of the irresponsible vandal.

At the entrance is a massive archway of great blocks of hewn stone on which is cut in large letters the name " Lennox." The gateway opens upon a spacious square on three sides of which are arranged the various buildings of the fort: officers' quarters, guard-house, canteen, barracks and commissariat buildings all of which are constructed of stone and on the massive lines adopted by the British authorities at the beginning of the 19th century. The square, with its buildings, is surrounded by a steep rampart of earth which rises abruptly from the waters of a moat sixty feet wide and ten feet deep, running like a girdle around the whole structure. On the summit of this rampart the mounted cannons, like sleepless lions, commanded the approaches of the river on all sides.

The fortress stands at the south end of the island and occupies about one-quarter of the total area, which covers 210 acres. Outside the fort may be seen the remains of church and graveyard, and other ruins. Of the nut trees that attracted the attention of Champlain and gave their name to the island, there is no trace, but within the fort are many magnificent elm trees which add a dignified beauty to the scene and seem to stand as conscious guardians over the noble ruin. In the patriotic solicitude that would maintain the fort " as a monument to the brave men who fell in its defence and as an inspiration to generations of Canada yet to come " these giant elms appear to take a conscious part.

Methods of Approach

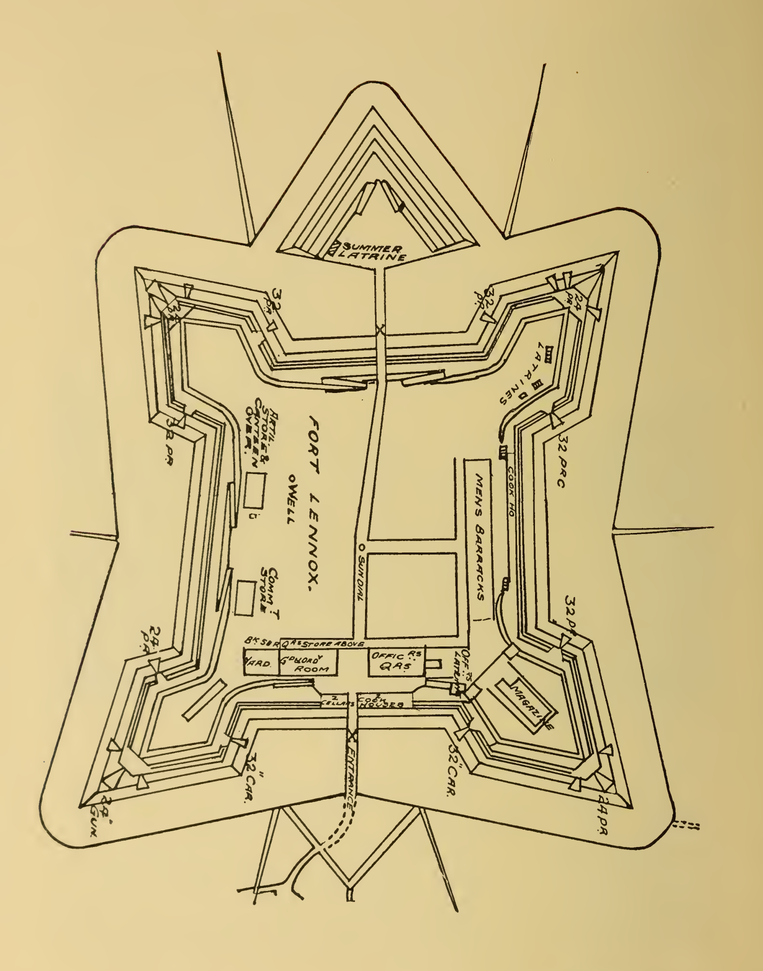
(*1*) *From the American Side*

The Richelieu valley has already established itself as a tourist route of exceptional interest comparable in national and historic charm to the famous Niagara frontier. There is a chain of old forts on both sides of the international boundary, reaching on the Canadian side to the waters of the St. Lawrence and on the American side as far as Albany.



THE ARTILLERY AND COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS

(a) Leaving Rouse's Point on the American side the motor traveller may proceed to Fort Lennox by the river road, which is a highway for automobiles. After proceeding about four miles Lacolle bridge, which spans the Lacolle creek, is reached. There may be seen the foundations of the famous Lacolle's mill where a great struggle took place between the English and the Americans during the War of Independence.


SUMMER LATRINE
FORT LENNOX.
WELL
SUN DIAL
MENS BARRACKS
COOK HO
LATRINES
MAGAZINE
ENTRANCE
ARTIL. STORE & CANTEEN OVER.
COMM.T STORE
OFFIC.RS Q.RS
ROOM
32 P.R.
24 P.R.
32 PRC
32" CAR.

The site of the mill is about 100 yards from the bridge. A monument was erected in 1927, at this place by the Commission. Immediately opposite is the Lacolle blockhouse, a wooden building at present privately owned and in rather poor condition. Five miles beyond, St. Paul de l'île aux Noix is reached. Here a turning of a quarter of a mile leads to the river Richelieu where two summer hotels will be found and boat transportation to the island. The landing is on the west side about 300 yards from the entrance to the fort.

(b) When the elements do not favour the traveller it is better to take the King Edward highway from Rouse's Point. After travelling eight miles turn off on a side road leading down to St. Paul, a distance of five miles from the junction of the roads to the river.

(c) Coming by train from Rouse's Point the visitor will book to Stottsville, Quebec, about two and a half miles from St. Paul. This distance can be walked or covered hy hired conveyance.

(d) Approach from the American side may be made by motor boat from lake Champlain, down the Richelieu river, landing at the wharf on the east side of the island where the water is deep enough to accommodate a large boat. The west landing is too shallow for this purpose. This journey is very pleasant and picturesque.

(2) From the Canadian Side

(a) Proceeding from Montreal the traveller crosses Victoria bridge to St. Lambert and thence takes the King Edward highway through Laprairie to within ten or twelve miles of Rouse's Point where the cross-road to St. Valentin and to St. Paul and approach to the river previously mentioned will be found. After passing Laprairie the traveller may now go to St. Johns by the beautiful St. Luc route. This is an old military road made by the French. A few miles from Laprairie, at a crossroads, an inscription indicates that near this spot the battle of 1691 was fought.

(b) A very beautiful route is from Montreal to Chambly. There the traveller may visit Fort Chambly. From Chambly there is a motor road in poor condition down to St. Johns, skirting the Richelieu river and canal with the accompaniment of exquisite scenery all the way. At St. Johns there is the



MEN'S BARRACKS

site of the old Fort St. John. Nothing, however, is left of the fort but the remains of the moat and earthworks, and a small demie-lune built in 1778 on the west side of the railway by Governor Haldimand. Military barracks occupy the site of the fort at the present time. From St. Johns the procedure is by the river road, which is one of the best roads of the province. The distance is about twelve miles to St. Paul.

(c) Another way is from Sorel, P.Q., by motor boat up the Richelieu river from Sorel to Chambly. From this point the travelling is by the canal to St. Johns which is a very beautiful trip. At St. Johns the river is entered again. St. Paul is

reached and the objective of the traveller is the east side of the island by the main channel of the river.

(d) The rail journey from Montreal to Stottsville. The way thence to the river has already been described.



MAGAZINE

At present there is no refreshment accommodation on the island. It is customary for travellers to bring light lunches when staying for any length of time or to depend upon St. Paul or St. Johns, twelve miles distant, for hotel accommodation. When the island was occupied the chief means of transportation was on the east side and it is probable that in the course of time this accommodation may be restored.

The Fort Without and Within

Landing on the west side of the island the first object of interest is the encircling moat sixty feet wide, with the mounting rampart on which were formerly poised the great guns

that commanded the reaches of the river. Everywhere the vegetation is luxuriant and beautiful. It will be obvious that the excavations of the moat were used for the construction of the rampart.



THE GATE AND MOAT, SOUTH SIDE

In the old times the means of approach was by drawbridge but of this there is at present no trace. Proceeding through the gateway the visitor will at once be struck by the massive solidity of the buildings. In front of him on the parade ground is a centenarian sundial which was erected in 1820. On the right are the officers' quarters and on the left the guardhouse. Both buildings will immediately attract attention by the beautiful archways and cloisters. The guardhouse was built in 1824 with a new roof in 1907, and the officers' quarters were built in 1826. Within this building will be found the museum, containing a rich collection of historic relics with recent additions connected with the great war.

Behind the officers' quarters will be seen various buildings, dug into the ramparts, used for kitchen purposes. Further to the right in the northwest bastion will be seen the magazine where the ammunition was stored. Here the thickness of the



STAIRWAY REAR OF MEN'S BARRACKS

side walls will be appreciated. The arch inside is four feet thick while the side walls are eight feet thick. Shell rooms were built on each end of the stone wall, separating the site of the magazine from the other buildings. Next on the west side a fine stretch of men's barracks will be observed, looking like a magnificent hospital, and within this building the visitor will still further appreciate the massive character of the buildings. It may be said that the chief feature of all these buildings is the excellence of the construction of the various archways. Behind the barracks and under the embankments will be observed other buildings used as ovens, where the

soldiers baked their bread. They were used as a prison for convicts between 1866-1869, while waiting for St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary to be ready to receive prisoners, and iron bars were put in the lower sections of the windows of the men's barracks. They were repaired from time to time in the years 1907 and 1914.

On the south side there is another outlet to the water connecting with a curious triangular structure, also surrounded by a moat, which was intended as an additional protection from attack on the south side. Here there is a most beautiful view of the Richelieu river. Proceeding to the east side there are the artillery store, canteen and commissariat buildings. To complete the itinerary of the fort there is the guard-room building which is on the left of the main entrance where will be seen the cells intended to discipline refractory soldiers.

Leaving the fort by the main entrance the visitor can find trace of a sally-port. This was rebuilt in 1913 with stones taken from the wall in front of the magazine. It was originally much longer and included a protective stockade to the wharf on the east side of the island. Before him is now seen the expanse of the island which, in the summer time, presents a charming vista. About two hundred yards north of the entrance in the field can be seen two cemeteries enclosed by fences. The names of the soldiers who are buried there are preserved in the records. In some cases the original head-stones had perished and the memorials were renewed. Among them were the following:—

In memory of
Sydney Neville Ussher
aged 17 days,
Son of W. H. Ussher, Esq.
and grandson of the
late Rear Admiral
Sir Thomas Ussher,
C.B., K.C.H.,
who died 9th Dec. 1848,
at Ile aux Noix, C.E.

Sacred to the memory
of John Duggan,
Sergeant in the Royal
Sappers and Miners of
Wales,
who departed this life
on the 8th day
of Jan. 1835,
aged 59 years.

To the memory
of Lieutenant
William Grimshaw
of the 76th
Hindoostan
Regiment, who
died the 10th
November, 1815,
Aged 25 years.

In memory of
Thos. Lebrun,
County of Monagan, Ireland,
died
April 10th, 1868.
Age 35 years.
Erected by his widow and
orphan children in
token of their love.

Near the western landing-place there is a large excavation which once served as a dry dock. It is approximately two hundred and fifty feet long by fifty feet wide with signs of an entrance from the river about two hundred and fifty feet long by twenty-five feet wide. In the days of naval activity on the island the boats were brought into this enclosure, the gates closed and the water pumped out by hand. Great preparations were made for ship building, but with the conclusion of the war in 1814 the works were closed and the ships under construction were sold.

The Museum

Visitors with historic sense will find the museum of great interest. In the Indian relics which have been dug up on the island or in the vicinity there is ample proof that Ile aux Noix was used by the Indians long before the 17th century. Among these relics there are thirteen stone axes, sixty flint arrow points, totem stone, spear heads and other curiosities. The relics, military and domestic, of early French and later British occupation are very numerous. Students of regimental history will find a unique collection of military buttons, badges, crests and plates, bearing such names as Hindustan, Peninsula, Malay, Corunna, Royal Miners and Sappers, Canadian Militia, New Brunswick Regiment, Royal Canadian Sappers, Royal Regiment of Artillery and many others. The collection includes an English triangular bayonet dated

1618, Scotch claymore sword, marine cutlass, old guns of early construction, cannon balls, ship axes, earrings and trinkets, leg irons, wooden shoes, steel and tinder for striking fires. There is also an extensive collection of old coins including a Portuguese coin dating back to 1530. There are numerous Spanish, French, British and Canadian silver and copper



SALLY-PORT

coins bearing the quaint devices of their periods. There are also many rare old books, documents and newspapers. Quite recently a large consignment of relics of the late European war has been received at the island comprising the following items: 20 rifles, 1 anti-tank rifle, 6 unmounted machine guns, 1 M.G. (round stand), 1 M.G. (high stand) 1 M.G. (small stand), 1 Austrian M.G., 2 barrels T.M. (loose), 1 aeroplane, 1 granatenwerfer, 1 sniping plate, 1 breastplate, 20 shells, 1 periscope, 1 rifle stand, 5 bayonets, 2 signal pistols, 10 trench helmets, 1 dress helmet, 12 posters, 2 limbers, 3 trench signs, 1 zeppelin piece.

A Public Reserve

The day of the vandal at Ile aux Noix, it is hoped, has passed and the supervision of the National Parks of Canada is intended to give a better and fuller freedom to the public for the use and enjoyment of the island as a holiday resort



LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM THE SOUTHEAST BASTION

and historic shrine. Special areas have been reserved for campers and facilities provided for their needs. Good bathing opportunities are afforded. Two wharves have been built on the east and west sides of the island, that on the east giving accommodation to steamers of heavy draught such as excursion boats. A caretaker has been appointed who will supply information and literature and attend to reasonable requirements of visitors.

Looking Back

The imaginative visitor standing on one of the bastions which commands a fine view of the river and looking through the trees across the spacious parade grounds of the fort will

reconstruct for himself the fevered activity of naval operations which once characterized this placid river. He will hear once more the call of the bugle and see the officers and men issuing from their quarters in the resplendent uniforms of the olden times. Once more he will hear the sharp word of command and picture the vigilant sentry scanning the river for signs of hostile approach. The day of this method of warfare has passed away but it is well that there should be monuments still standing, such as the old fortress on Ile aux Noix, to focus the thrilling story of the nation's first defences, and to create and keep alive reverence for those who counted not life as dear unto themselves in the service of their country.



SUNDIAL

TENTATIVE LIST OF COMMANDING OFFICERS AT FORT LENNOX

de Bourlamaque, F. C. Colonel, Staff Officer		1759
de Lusignan, P. L. Captain, Artillerie des troupes de la marine		1759–60
de Bougainville, L. E., Aide-maréchal des logis and Staff Officer		1760
Fraser, Brigadier		1776
Bancroft, Capt.		1778
Carleton, Charles, Major		1778
Dundas, A., Major		1780
Nairne, John, Major		1781–93
Bowes, B. F. Capt. 26th Foot	July-Aug	1794
Ingram, Charles Capt. 60th Foot	March-June	1795
Romer, J. Wm., Capt. 60th (Bt. Lt. Col.)	June-Aug	1795
Hall, Ensign John, 10th Royal Veterans	July 4	1812
Taylor, Major (Bt. Lt. Col.) Geo. 100th Regt.	June 6	1813
Scott, Lt. Col. Hercules (in absence of Taylor)	July 29	1813
Murray, John, Lt. Col. 100th Regt.	Aug. 4	1813
Skerrott, J. M. A., Major, 76th Regt.	May	1816
Evans, Thomas, Lt. Col. 70th Regt.	Feb'y 2	1824
do do	Jan'y	1826
White, Edward L., Major 70th Regt.	Sept. 11	1841
do do	Oct. 9	1841
Campbell, C. A., Bt. Major 74th Regt.		1843
Muter, Robert, Royal Canadian Rifles	July	1844
do do	June	1846
MacDougall, B., Capt. R.C. Rifles	June 2	1846
Hill, Captain, Percy, R.C.R		1847
Hamilton, Digby St. Vincent, Capt. R.C.R.	Oct.	1847
do do do	March	1854
Villiers, Chas. C.	March	1862
Weyland, J., Capt. R.C.R.	Sept.	1862
Melville, W. L., Lieut. During absence of Weyland	March	1863
Weyland, J., Captain	Aug. 27,	1863
do do	Dec.	1864
Heberden, H., Capt. R.A.	May	1866
Melville, W. L., Lieut. R.C.R.	Nov.	1866
Chalmers, C. D., Capt. R.A.	Aug.	1868

TENTATIVE LIST OF REGIMENTS STATIONED AT FORT LENNOX

French Regiments:

de Barry
La Reine
de Guyenne

British:

8th; 13th; 15th; 20th; 24th; 26th; 32nd; 37th; 41st; 47th; 49th; 60th; 69th; 70th; 73rd; 74th; 76th; 81st; 85th; 100th; 103rd

10th Battalion Royal Veterans

The Royal Canadian Rifles

Embodied Militia—1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions

German Regiments:

Brunswick
Rhetz
Riedesel
Speckt

HISTORIC SITES TABLET
INTERPRETATION OF DESIGN

	Symbolizing—
A frame surrounded by a border of pine cones and pine needles.	Our northern climate.
Surmounted by a crown.	The King and the British Empire.
Below the crown, maple leaves.	Canada.
On either side surrounding circular reliefs, Rose, Thistle, Shamrock, Lily and Leek.	Principal races from which Canadians are descended.
Circular relief on the left; the arrival of Jacques Cartier.	The beginning of Canadian history.
Circular relief on the right in the foreground a harbour with elevator, docks, shipping, etc., at right of panel, a city and in the background, a well-developed agricultural country.	Development of Canada commercially, industrially and agriculturally.
At the bottom, on either side, a shield—on the shield to the left the first arms used in Canada (the fleur de lis and cross). On the shield to the right, the present arms of Canada.	Canada as a Colony and Canada as one of the self-governing nations of the British Commonwealth.

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